

ZDANOVSKIY, A.

Unified switching system for external lighting of motor vehicles. Avt. transp. 42 no.6:47-48 Ja'64 (MIRA 17:7)

ZDANOVSKIY, A.A.

Twenty-four volt electric equipment of motor vehicles with a compression-ignition engine. Avt.prom. 27 no.12:28-29 D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut avtotraktor-nogo elektrooborudovaniya i priborov.
(Motor vehicles--Electric equipment)

18

Amsh-Bulat sulfate lake, and the possibilities of its exploitation. A. B. Zdanovskii and D. I. Ryabchikov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 6, 681-63 (1935).—The H₂O contains 17.4% of solutes, chiefly Na₂SO₄, 6.9, MgSO₄, 2.5 and NaCl 7.6%. Na₂SO₄ (1014) crystallizes out over the range 16° to -6°, and the mother liquors yield 80 kg. of NaCl per ton when cooled at 25° and then cooled to -10°. The final filtrates can be further cooled for the prepn. of MgCl₂ and Br. *Submitted by S. A. R. C. A.*

1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p> <p>Velocity of solution of sodium chloride and potassium chloride crystals at different temperatures. A. N. Zdanovskii. <i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, No. 6, 23-31; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 3, No. 4, 41(1959). The velocity of soln. of NaCl and KCl at different temps. was studied. A method was developed for a running solvent with a freely suspended state of the crystals. The method increased the accuracy of the detns. 6-10 times. The calcn. of the velocity const. was made from the formula of Noyes which was modified to the following form $K = A(\sqrt{M_0} - \sqrt{M}) / (C - C_0)T$ after the changes of the size of the crystal surfaces during soln. were taken into consideration. In this equation M_0 and M are the wts. of the crystals at the beginning and at the end of the expt., C is the vol. concn. of the satn. soln., C_0 the concn. at the moment T, $A = d^2/2$ and d is the d. of the crystals. The values obtained were several times greater than those given in the literature. The temp. dependence of the velocity const. is expressed by curves that are slightly curved toward the temp. axis. Calcns. were made from the formulas $K = A\sqrt{T}e^{-Q/RT}$, $K = Ae^{-Q/RT}$ and $K(C - C_0) = 173.7(C - 211.5/T)$ was obtained from the exptl. K_{max} and K_{min}. The smallest deviation (10%) from the exptl. values was found at K_{min} by using the formula $K(C - C_0) = 173.7$. W. R. Henn</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
1ST CROSS										2ND CROSS									
3RD CROSS										4TH CROSS									

1ST AND 2ND REFERENCE

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

2

CA

Calculation of the properties of mixed solutions. A. H. Zdanovskii. *Izv. Inst. Metallurgii* 1938, No. 4, 1-21; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 30(1939).—A method of calcul. is proposed which is based on the additive properties of salt solns. obtained by mixing the isotonic soln. of the individual salts. It is necessary to know the p or the $\Delta p/p$ curves of the soln. contg. one salt. The necessary concns. x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 of the isotonic soln. are found which satisfy the equation $(a_1/x_1) + (a_2/x_2) + (a_3/x_3) + (a_4/x_4) = 1$ where a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 are the concns. of the salts in the mixed soln. Formulas are given for the calcul. of the vapor pressure, sp. gr., coeff. of expansion, heat capacity, b. p., f. p. and η . The method of graphic calcul. is described. This method can be used for solving many theoretical as well as production problems and for the detn. of the accuracy of the exper. data. The method was used for the detn. of the satn. point of the system $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ -acetic acid. W. K. Hearn

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASME-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

STANDARD ORIGIN

GROUP #

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Functional relation of the properties of the mixed and the individual solutions. I. The heat capacities of mixed solutions. A. B. Zdanovskii. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. A. R.) 11, 859-60(1938).—The heat capacities of mixed solns. of KCl, NaCl and MgCl₂ when divided into their component isotonic solns. were detd. from $C = a_1C_1 + a_2C_2 + a_3C_3$, where C_1, C_2 and C_3 are the heat capacities of the solns., and a_1, a_2 and a_3 are their partial fractions. The expl. values used were those obtained by Nikolaev, Kogan and Ogorodnikov (*C. A.* 31, 1689⁴). The heat capacities of the mixed solns. with similar vapor pressures can be added with resulting errors not exceeding 0.5% if the dissolved substances do not react chemically. For solns. of salts forming double salts (alums), and also for some equil. systems with different ions, the observed deviation did not exceed 0.3-0.5%. The deviations exceeding 0.5% (the max. deviations in some cases were 2-3.5%) were evidently due to expl. errors. 10 references are given. II. The heat capacities of mixed solutions in the system NaCl-MgCl₂-H₂O at 25°. A. B. Zdanovskii and R. A. Matsenok. *Ibid.* 861-3.—The investigation was undertaken in order to det. the additive character of the heat capacities in solns. with equal vapor pressures. The expts. were first performed with two, and later with one calorimeter of the Boze-Vrevalik type. A correction

of the energy loss in the wires was made. The expts. were made from $C = [(K.I. V/\Delta T) - W]/M$, where I = current, V = voltage, M = wt. of the soln. (300 cc. in the first calorimeter, and 400 cc. in the 2nd), W = water no., ΔT = change of temp. in unit of time. For practical purposes ΔT was taken as the mean value corresponding to two periods of time 1 and 2 min. after the main heating period. For the first series of expts. were taken solns. of NaCl and MgCl₂ at 25° with a vapor pressure $\Delta P/P = 0.247$. For the other three series were taken solns. with concns. having vapor pressures equal to $1/2, 1/3$ and $1/4$ of the first soln. The results of the expts. with NaCl, 3NaCl + 1MgCl₂, 1NaCl + 1MgCl₂, 1NaCl + 3MgCl₂ and MgCl₂ are tabulated. The mean heat capacities for the different concns. of NaCl and MgCl₂ in resp. percentages are for the first series: 20.3 and none-0.787, 19.7 and 5.3-0.770, 13.1 and 10.5-0.764, 8.6 and 15.8-0.751, none and 21.1-0.737; for the 2nd series: 21.8 and none-0.811, 16.4 and 4.5-0.806, 10.9 and 8.9-0.793, 5.5 and 13.5-0.775, none and 17.9-0.770; for the 3rd series: 18.3 and none-0.845, 12.2 and 3.0-0.834, 8.2 and 7.2-0.825, 4.1 and 10.8-0.814, none and 14.4-0.801; for the fourth series: 9.3 and none-0.809, 6.0 and 2.3-0.802, 4.5 and 4.0-0.802, 2.3 and 6.0-0.874, none and 9.3-0.800. The results obtained prove that the simple additive rule can be applied to the heat capacities of solns. NaCl-MgCl₂-H₂O with equal vapor pressures for all concns. The deviations of the calcd. values from the expl. values were 0.2%. W. R. Henn

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXHIBIT ONE ONLY

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH DEGREE	
CA		<p>Functional relation of the properties of individual and mixed solutions. III. Heat capacities and specific gravities of solutions in the system $\text{NaCl} + \text{KNO}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{KCl}$. A. B. Zdanovskii. <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 12, 100-8 (1918); cf. preceding abstr. For solns. of the system $\text{NaCl} + \text{KNO}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{KCl}$ with arbitrary proportions of the components, the heat capacities and sp. grs. are additive over not too wide a range of total vapor pressures of the solns. IV. Heat capacities of salt solutions in the system $\text{MgSO}_4 + 2\text{NaCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ at 25°. A. B. Zdanovskii and K. D. Sudina. <i>Ibid.</i>, 100-12.—Data on a large no. of solns. of various related compds. show that the additivity rule holds also for this system. The heat capacity of any arbitrary mixt. can be calcd. from a knowledge of its compn.</p>		2	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		3RD AND 4TH DEGREE		5TH AND 6TH DEGREE	
1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		3RD AND 4TH DEGREE		5TH AND 6TH DEGREE	

157 AND 158 SERIES

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

340 AND 370 SERIES

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

6-27-57 (REV. 1-5-57)

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION DIVISION

SECTION MAP ONLY ONE

SECTION ONE ONLY ONE

SECTION TWO ONLY ONE

SECTION THREE ONLY ONE

SECTION FOUR ONLY ONE

SECTION FIVE ONLY ONE

SECTION SIX ONLY ONE

SECTION SEVEN ONLY ONE

SECTION EIGHT ONLY ONE

SECTION NINE ONLY ONE

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>04</p> <p>Viscosity of mixed solutions: A. H. Zdanovitch. <i>Exptl. Inst. Halargh</i> 1939, No. 6, 33-35; cf. C. A. 34, 6181t.</p> <p>An extensive discussion, with math. treatment, of the several formulas proposed for the calcn. of viscosities of mixed salt solns. of equal vapor pressure which do not react chemically. In calcn. the vis. of mixed solns. of NaCl, KCl and NH_4Cl at 15°, the formula of Blagman (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 55, 189(1933)) showed a deviation of only 1% from the true values. A formula giving equally good results is given. 25 references. Chem. Abstr.</p>										<p>2</p>									
<p>ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		COMMON ELEMENTS	
<p><i>Ca</i></p> <p>Solubility in the system $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ at 25°. Ya. B. Byramberg and A. B. Zdanovskii. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 9, 814-18 (1939).—The expts. were performed in const.-temp. baths with a $\pm 0.1^\circ$ accuracy. Thick-walled glass test tubes with Hg were used. In concd. HCl and H_2SO_4 solns. the solid phase was sepd. from the liquid phase by filtration through a Schott's glass filter or through a Gooch crucible. HCl gas was obtained from the action of concd. HCl on concd. H_2SO_4 (1.84). The liquid as well as the solid phases were analyzed. H, Cl, SO_4, and in some cases NH_4 for control purposes, were detd. In soln. contg. little H_2SO_4, the equil. was reached after 12 hrs.; in other cases the time increased to 24-30 hrs. With a temp. of 25°, and with a const. partial pressure of the gas (1 atm.) a satn. field for HCl can be obtained which obeys the phase rule. The Le Chatelier-Jänecke diagram has, besides the usual fields of solid phases, a field of the HCl gas phase and a nonaq. field of unsatd. solns. of H_2SO_4. The definite existence of the solid salts $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}(\text{SO}_4)$, and NH_4HSO_4 was found. No presence of the $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2$ salt as given by van Dorp [C. A. 4, 2220] and by D'Ans [C. A. 4, 876] was observed. Among all 4-component invariant points of the system no congruent point was found. Congruent points were found only in the region of 3-component systems. 4 tables, 2 diagrams and 6 references are given.</p> <p>W. R. Henn</p>		<p>450.564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM DIVISION</p>		<p>6844 68418</p> <p>68111 ON 049 151</p>	
<p>147000 #1</p>		<p>147000 #1</p>		<p>147000 #1</p>	

ZDANOVSKIY, A. B.

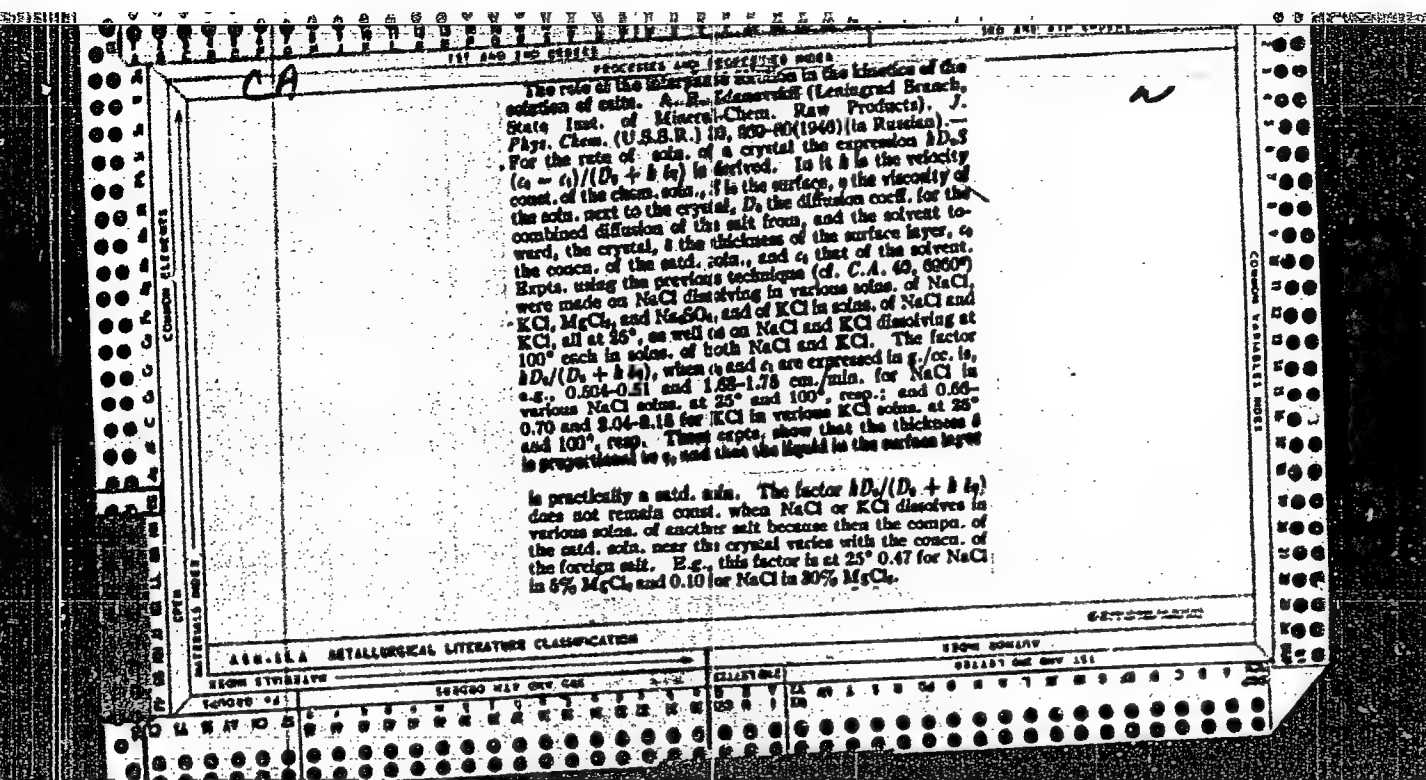
USSR

State Inst. Mining-Chem. Raw Materials, Leningrad Branch, (-1946-)

"The Velocity of Dissolution of NaCl and KCl Crystals."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim., No. 4, 1946.

115 AND 116 INDEX		117 AND 118 INDEX	
CA		2	
<p>Rate of solution of sodium chloride and potassium chloride crystals. A. B. Zdanovskii (State Inst. of Mineral-Chem. Raw Products, Leningrad). <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 20, 370-85 (1946).—Crystals weighing 0.3–2.4 g. freely fall in the rising solvent so that they steadily remain in the middle of the reaction vessel. In this arrangement crystal cubes preserve an approx. cubical shape. If the mass of a crystal decreases from M_0 to M_1 g. within t min., c is the concn. of the satd. soln., c_0 the concn. of the flowing liquid (g./l.), and d the density of the crystal, then the const. of soln. $k = d^2/6 (M_0^2/c_0 - M_1^2/c_0) / 2t(c - c_0)$. Crystals of different sizes and different rates of flow give k values within $\pm 3\%$. Crystals from different sources give identical k values. Only red sylvite dissolved too slowly because of the presence of insol. salts in its surface. The values of k of NaCl are identical for H_2O and 20% NaCl below 60°, and the values of k for KCl are identical in H_2O and 20% KCl in the whole temp. range studied. For NaCl in H_2O $k \times 10^4$ is 252, 424, 950, and 1670 at 2.0°, 18.1°, 57.3°, and 95.0°, resp. For KCl in H_2O $k \times 10^4$ is 953, 708, 1200, and 2030 at 2.2°, 25.0°, 60.0°, and 98.5°, resp. Approx., $\log k = A - (B/T)$, T being temp. and A and B const. Gapon's equation $k = \text{const. } c/\sqrt{T}$ is not valid. There is a linear relation between $\log k$ for NaCl and $\log k$ for KCl. J. J. B.</p>			
ASM-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYNONYM		FROM SYNONYM	
GROUPS OF		GROUPS OF	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	



117 AND 118 INDEX		119 AND 120 INDEX	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLES INDEX	
OPEN		NATURAL LITERATURE	
<p><i>Kinetic method of determination of solubilities. A. D. Zdanovskii. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 20, 1248-54(1947); cf. C.A. 40, 6600; 41, 2305g. Measurements were made on soly. of NaCl in solns. of $MgCl_2$ and $CaCl_2$, of KCl in solns. of HCl, and of $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ in solns. of $MgSO_4$, all at 25°, and of KCl in solns. of $CaCl_2$ at 100°. Results agree well with solubilities reported by other investigators using other methods.</i></p> <p>Arild J. Miller</p>			
450-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYMBLAV		FROM SYMBLAV	
SYMBOL NO.		SYMBOL NO.	

New method of calculating solubilities of electrolytes in multicomponent systems. I. A. B. Zdanovskii, *Therm. Fu. Kieia. (J. Phys. Chem.)* 22, No. 12, 1678-85 (1948). A new soly. rule is empirically established: If the activities of water are identical in the satd. solns. of a salt KA in a soln. of MA at the wt. concn. x_1 of MA equal to y and in a soln. of Na at the wt. concn. z , then the wt. concn. of KA in a mixed being x_1 and x_2 resp., then the soly. of KA in a mixed is $(1-y)z$, in satd. x_1 and $(1-z)x_2$. The rule is valid also if the salts have a common anion, and, when the exchange reactions are taken into account, also for salts having no common ion. It is not valid for systems in which complex formation occurs. It can be extended for soly. of a salt in mixts. of any no. of salt solns. To find the soly. x of KA in a soln. const. 1% of MA and 2% of NA, that is ded. for which the equations $X = (x_1/y) + (z_2/z)$ and $(X/z_2) + (Y/y) + (Z/z) = 1$ are simultaneously valid; x_1, y , and z are the concn. of KA, MA, and NA, resp., in their single solns. in water when the activity of water is a . The 2nd equation means that the activity of water does not vary when various solns. having identical a are mixed, as long as no complex forms. Graphic solution of these equations is indicated. Change of concn. values from g. per 100 g. soln. to g. per 100 g. of solid residue is also possible by graphical means. 51 references. II. *Ibid.* 1480-85.—The validity of the method is confirmed by calcg. several known solubilities, e.g., of NaCl, KCl, and NaCl + HCl, of KCl in aq. NaCl + HCl, of NaCl in aq. Na_2CO_3 + Na_2SO_4 etc. Some of the new expil. data are: when a soln. const. 6.00 wt. % of NaCl, 6.00% of KCl, and 0.00% of H_2O is satd. with NaCl or with KCl, it contains 18.00% or 6.47% NaCl, 0.20 or 14.87% KCl, and 7.16 or 17.20% H_2O . Also the soly. of NaCl and KCl together at 100° was dedd. J. J. B.

ZDANOVSKIY, A. B.

Zdanovskiy, A. B. - "The kinetics of the dissolution of natural salts",
(Report), Soobshch. o nauch. rabotakh chlenov Vsesoyuz. khim. o-va Im.
Mendeleyeva, 1949, Issue 1, p. 19-21.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.
23, 1949).

ZELEVANSKIY, A. B.

"The Application of Sechenov's Formula to the Solubilities of Strong Electrolytes,"

Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 19., #4, 1949.

Mbr., All-Union Sci.-Res. Inst. Metallurgy, -c1949-.

157 AND 2ND EDITION		158 AND 4TH EDITION	
PROCEDURES AND POLYMERIZATION INDEX			
C A		<p>Application of Koehn's formula to the activities of strong electrolytes. A. H. Zilmanovich. <i>Zhur. Khim. i. Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)</i> 19, 577-52(1949). Koehn's (Z. physik. Chem. 4, 117(1890); 8, 657(1891)) formula $\log x = \log x_0 - cy$, where x_0 and x are, resp., the solubilities in pure H_2O and in a soln. of electrolyte at the concn. y, and c is a const., is applicable to the soly. of a salt in solns. of other electrolytes. In this case, the const. c is a function of the activity, a, of H_2O in the soln. of the 2 electrolytes, of the form $c = h(A - a)$, introducing 3 new consts. h and A, related by $A = a + (p/h)$, where a and p are, resp., the values of a and of c at the point of intersection of the family of curves of c as a function of a. The following are examples of numerical values (in the order: electrolyte dissolved, (value of A), electrolyte added, (temp. range), h): $NaCl$ (1), KCl (0-100°) 0.0375-0.00088; Na_2SO_4 (0-100°) 0.0393-0.00007; KCl (2.4-(0.03/h)), $NaCl$ (0-100°) 0.0393-0.00006; $CaCl_2$ (0-80°) 0.0335-0.00002; $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ (0.57-(0.004/h)), $NaCl$ (0-30°) - 0.135 + 0.00311; $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ (0.5 + (0.005/h)), $NaCl$ (0-30°) - 0.0767 + 0.00131; Na_2SO_4 (0-30°) - 0.0338. In the case of certain salts ($NaCl$, KCl), the consts. h, which have different values in the presence of different electrolytes, can be found from the relative lowerings of the activities of H_2O by the sep. electrolytes. Deviations of the activities calculated with the aid of the above formulas, from the exptl. data, generally do not exceed the exptl. error. N. T.</p>	
A 50.56 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM STATION		FROM STATION	
157 AND 2ND EDITION		158 AND 4TH EDITION	
157 AND 2ND EDITION		158 AND 4TH EDITION	

CA

Heterogeneous salt equilibria. A. B. Zdanovskii.
Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Khim. Khim.
Kni-64 (1949).—Review of the work done in "Institut
Khimii" (Institute of Salt Science) between 1937 and
1949. J. J. Bikerman

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.

"Manual on solubility" by V.B.Kogan, V.M.Fridman, V.V.Kafarov.
Reviewed by A.B.Zdanovskii. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:1028-1030
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Solubility) (Kogan, V.B.) (Fridman, V.M.) (Kafarov, V.V.)

L 12702-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002930

S/0076/63/037/006/1268/1291

AUTHOR: Zdanovskiy, A. B.; Imamutdinova, V. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of borate decomposition by sulfuric acid solution

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 6, 1963, 1288-1291

TOPIC TAGS: borate decomposition, gypsum, borate, sulfuric acid, inoite, colemanite, hydroboracite, ulexite, solvent cycling method

ABSTRACT: The rate of dissolution of gypsum, B sub 2 O sub 3 and four naturally occurring borates, inoite, colemanite, hydroboracite, and ulexite, in H sub 2 SO sub 4 solutions at 25 and 50 degrees has been determined, using the solvent cycling method in a close system. Gypsum films are formed on the surfaces of the dissolving crystals, which thereby limits the process of decomposition of the calcium borates in H sub 2 SO sub 4. The dissolution rates with respect to calcium referred to its content in unit volume of the mineral give curves with maxima. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazan State University)

Card 1/2

ZDANOVSKIY, A. B.

32538. Kinetika Protsessov ispareniya pastvorov. rastvoreniya i kristallizatsii soley. Trudy. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta galurgii, vyp. 21, 1949, s. 371-56.-- Bibliogr. 9 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; SHLEYMOVICH, R.E.; BUKSHTEYN, V.M.,
redaktor; VALYASHKO, M.G., redaktor; PEL'SH, A.D., redaktor.

[Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of multicomponent
water-salt systems] Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannykh po rast-
vorimosti mnogokomponentnykh vodno-solevykh sistem. Vol.1 [Tri-compo-
nent systems] Trekhkomponentnye sistemy. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-
tekhnicheskoe izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1953. 670 p. (MLBA 7:2)

$1/k = (1/a) + (f/D) (1)$ The notations are: a = rate const. of the interface process; f = apparent thickness of the phase-boundary layer; D = diffusion coeff.

ZDANOVSKIY A B.

USSR .

Hydrochemistry of Lake Ebelin A B Zdanovskii

VIKTOROV, M.M.; ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; redaktor; ~~ERLIKH~~, Ye.Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Graphic calculations in the technology of minerals] Graficheskie
raschety v tekhnologii mineral'nykh veshchestv. Izd. 2-e, perer. i
dop. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry,
1954. 502 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Mineralogy--Tables, etc.)

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.

AKHUMOV, Ye.I., dotsent, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; ROZEN, B.Ya., dotsent, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of multicomponent water - salt systems." A.B.Zdanovskii, E.I.Liakhovskaia, R.E.Shleimovich, compilers; V.M.Bukshtein, M.G.Valiashko, A.D.Pel'sh, editors. Reviewed by E.I.Akhumov, B.IA.Rozen. Khim.prom. (MIRA 7:8)
no.3:190 Ap-My '54.
(Solubility) (Salts) (Systems(Chemistry)) (Zdanovskiy, A.B.)
(Liakhovskaia, E.I.) (Shleimovich, R.E.)

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; VYAZOV, V.V., red.; KOTS, V.A., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[Kinetics of solution of natural salts in forced convection conditions] Kinetika rastvoreniia prirodnikh soi v usloviakh
vynuzhdennoi konveksii. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
khim. lit-ry. 1956. 218 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-is-
sledovatel'skii institut galurgii. Trudy no.33). (MLRA 10:9)
(Solution (Chemistry)) (Salts)

USSR/Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis, Phase Transition,

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25128

Author : A.B. Zdanovskiy

Title : Kinetic Method of Solubility Determination.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 6, 1279-1283

Abstract : A method of determination of the solubility of a substance based on the study of the speed of its dissolution in solutions of various concentration is proposed. In case of substances, the dissolution speed (V) of which is limited by the speed of the diffusion process $V = KS(C - C_x)$, where K is a constant (dissolution speed factor), S is the surface of the dissolving substance, C is the solubility, and C_x is the solution concentration. It is possible to compute the value of C corresponding to $V=0$, or to find it from the graph of the interdependence of V and C_x , by determining V for solutions of several different concentrations near the saturation. The proposed method was used for the determination of the solubility of NaCl in concentrated solutions of $MgCl_2$ and $CaCl_2$ at 25° ; the results agreed well with bibliographical data. This method

Card : 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001964210008-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964210008-0"

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.

Additivity of the viscosity logarithms of liquid mixtures.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.6:1380-1381 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Viscosity) (Mixtures)

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; DERYABINA, L.D.

Heats of mixing of electrolyte solutions. Part 2. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 39 no.4:921-925 Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.
Submitted Nov.22, 1963.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; IVANOVA, F.I..

Kinematic fluidity, a function of additive nature. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 39 no.9:2275-2278 9, '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.
Ul'yanova-Lenina.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; DERYABINA, L.D.

Heats of mixing of electrolyte solutions. Part 3. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 39 no.6:1464-1468 Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-
Lenina. Submitted June 18, 1964.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; SPIRIDONOV, F.P.

Solubility of α - and β -modifications of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
and $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur.neorg.khim.11 no.1:20-24 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 8, 1964.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; DERYABINA, L.D.

Heat of mixing of electrolyte solutions. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim.
39 no.3:678-683 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.

My inference concerning the viscosity functions of mixtures
of ideal liquids. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:657-658 Mr '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Kazanskiy universitet.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; IMAMUTDINOVA, V.M.

Mechanism of the solution of naturally occurring borates in hydrochloric acid solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.5:1095-1099 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; IMAMUTDINOVA, V.M.

Kinetics of solution of natural borates in hydrochloric acid
solutions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1675-1680 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Ul'yanova-
Lenina.

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; IMAMUTDINOVA, V.M.

Mechanism of borate decomposition by H_2SO_4 solutions. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 37 no.6:1288-1291 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Borates) (Sulfuric acid)

ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.F.; EZROKHI, L.L.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; VYAZOVOVA, V.V., red.; PEL'SHA, A.D., red.; KOTS, V.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Manual of experimental data on the solubility of salt systems]
Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannykh po rastvorimosti solevykh sistem. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry. Vol.3. [Two-component systems; elements of the I group and their compounds] Dvukhkomponentnye sistemy; elementy I gruppy i ikh soedineniia. Sost. A.B.Zdanovskii i dr. Pod red. V.V. Vinzovova, A.D.Pel'sha, 1961. 2224 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii.
(Salts) (Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility)

ZDANOVSKIY, Ignatii Adol'fovich, 1889-

Mass phenological observations in the work of regional study specialists; instructions and reference materials. Moskva, 1931. 48 p. (Biblioteka "Kraevedeniye-Massovaya Moskovskoi oblasti.")

DROZDOV, S.G.; ZDANOVSKIY, I.I.; SHIRMAN, G.A.

Device for tissue culture in the air with 5% of carbon dioxide.
Vop. virus. 9 no.6:723-725 N-D '64.

1. Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR, (MIRA 18:11)
Moskva.

ZDANOVSKIY, M.

36648. Zdanovskiy, M. Oborudovaniye na polnyy khod. (Ispol'zovaniye
navyyavlenykh Rezervov). Ill. S. vetsyumb. Tekhnika ----- Molodezhi,
1949, No. 11, c. 12-13.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

ZDANOVSKIY, M.

20647 Zdanovskiy, M. i Moratev, B. Bri Tady otlichnogo Kachestva. [Razvertivaniye na mosk. prediriyatnyakh sots. sorevnovaniya za vysokoye Kachestvo produktsii po initsiative A. Chetkiku]. I 11. S. Vetsrumb. Tekhnika -- molodezhi, 1949, No. 5, s. 6-8

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

PANFILOV, G.; ZDANOVSKIY, S.

Experiment verified by life. Okhr. truda i sets. strakh. no.1:42-44
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Predsedatel' komissii okhrany truda Pervogo gosudarstvennogo
pedshipnikevogo zavoda (for Panfilov). 2.Nachal'nik otdela
bezopasnosti Pervogo gosudarstvennogo pedshipnikevogo zavoda (for
Zdanovskiy).

(Industrial safety)

ZDANOVSKIY, S.F.

Mechanization facilitates the labor. Bezop.truda v prom. 2 no.3:31
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik otдела tekhniki bezopasnosti 1-go Gosudarstvennogo
podshipnikovogo zavoda.
(Automatic control)

NESTERENKO, M.Z.; ZDANOW, W.M.; ZUKOWSKI, A.M.; Tlum: dr.med. ADONAJLO, A.

Studies on the epidemiology of influenza A2. Przegl. epidem. 15
no.3:265-278 '61.

1. Instytut Wirologii im. D.J.Iwanowskiego ANM ZSRR, Moskwa.
(INFLUENZA ASIAN epidemiol)

ZDANOW, W.M. & FADEEVA, I. L.

Experimental data and observations on children immunized with allantois tissue. Med. dosw. mikrob. 9 no.4:419-424 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Wirusologii im. Iwanowskiego A. M. N. ZSRR.
(MEASLES, immunology,
vaccine, passage in tissue culture & prep. of allantois
tissue vaccine (Pol))

ZDANOWICZ, E.

Work involved in the preparation of a plan for the turnover of goods in 1955,
Poradnik. p(ROLNIAK SPOLDZIELCA, Warszawa, Vol. 7, no. 21, Nov. 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955,
Uncl.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041220

C/0030/64/006/001/0227/0234

AUTHOR: Zdanowicz, L.; Zdanowicz, W.

TITLE: Semiconducting properties of $\text{Cd}_{3-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ type solid solutions

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 227-234

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium zinc arsenide, solid solution semiconductor, Hall effect, activation energy change, phase transition

ABSTRACT: As the compounds of arsenic with cadmium and zinc show interesting and completely different semiconducting properties, the electric properties of the three-component system $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2\text{-Zn}_3\text{As}_2$ in the semibinary range were examined. Synthesis of $\text{Cd}_{3-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ was achieved by direct melting of the components or by melting definite quantities of Cd_3As_2 and Zn_3As_2 . The arsenic used was of semiconductor purity and the zinc and cadmium were either distilled three times or distilled and purified by zone melting. The materials were melted in silica tubes covered inside with carbon to prevent adhesion.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041220

of the material to the tube wall. The temperature of synthesis ranged from 900C to 1100C. At room temperature the samples were found to be semiconducting, being n-type for $0 \leq x \leq 1.35$ and p-type for $1.5 \leq x \leq 3$. The following relations were measured for these samples: 1) the temperature vs the resistivity of the samples ($0 \leq x \leq 3$); the resistivity vs the Zn_3As_2 concentration at $T = 500\text{K}$; the dependence of the Hall coefficient on $1000/T$ for n-type samples and for p-type samples; the concentration of current carriers in samples vs the Zn_3As_2 concentration ($T = 100\text{K}$); the temperature dependence of the Hall mobility of electrons and holes in the samples; the dependence of the band gap in samples ($0 \leq x \leq 3$) on the Zn_3As_2 concentration; the dependence of the lattice constants in the samples on the Zn_3As_2 concentration. A proposed phase system for $\text{Cd}_{3-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ is presented. The transition from n- to p-type takes place at about 47 mole % Zn_3As_2 with a transition region of 2 - 3 mole % Zn_3As_2 , an abrupt change in the activation energy being noted in this transition region. The concentration of current carriers varied from $2.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (Cd_3As_2) to $6.2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ($\text{Cd}_{1.65}\text{Zn}_{1.35}\text{As}_2$) at $T = 100\text{K}$. The band gap (activation energy) increased linearly from

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041220

0.14 ev (Cd_3As_2) to 0.26 ev (45 mole % Zn_3As_2). The results obtained show close correlation with the x-ray analysis of the system. It was concluded from the experimental data that the investigated solid solutions are of substitutional nature over the whole composition range. The authors thank Prof. Dr. L. Sosnowski for discussions and to Doctor K. Pigon for his suggestions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Physics, Institute of Technology, Wroclaw

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64

DATE ACQ:

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 58

NO REF SOV: 001

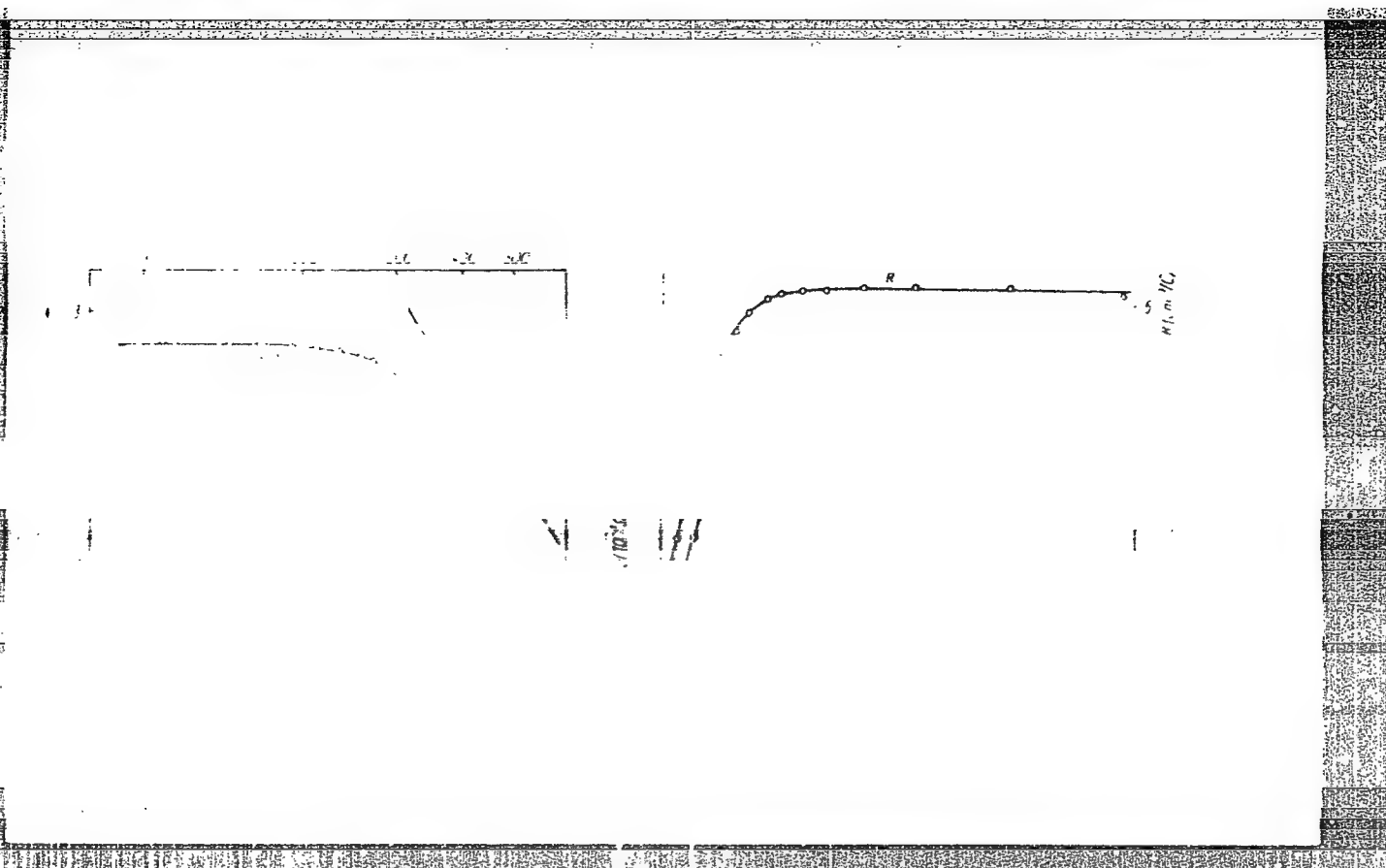
OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

..UTHER: Zuanowicz, L.

linear up to about 1000
films depended on their thickness, ranging from 1000 to 10000
films may be useful as

NO REF 3041 011



ZDANOWICZ, P.

Boron-carbon resistors. p. 215.

(TELE-RADIO. Vol. 2, no. 5, May 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

ZDANOWICZ, W.; HENKIE, Z.

Some electric properties of Zn_3P_2 . Bul chim PAN 12 no.10:729-734 '64.

1. Institute of Structural Research, Wroclaw, of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted August 7, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041220

G/0030/64/006/001/0227/0234

AUTHOR: Zdanowicz, L.; Zdanowicz, W.

TITLE: Semiconducting properties of $\text{Cd}_{3-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ type solid solutions

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 227-234

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium zinc arsenide, solid solution semiconductor, Hall effect, activation energy change, phase transition

ABSTRACT: As the compounds of arsenic with cadmium and zinc show interesting and completely different semiconducting properties, the electric properties of the three-component system $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2\text{-Zn}_3\text{As}_2$ in the semibinary range were examined. Synthesis of $\text{Cd}_{3-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ was achieved by direct melting of the components or by melting definite quantities of Cd_3As_2 and Zn_3As_2 . The arsenic used was of semiconductor purity and the zinc and cadmium were either distilled three times or distilled and purified by zone melting. The materials were melted in silica tubes covered inside with carbon to prevent adhesion.

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of the material to the tube wall. The temperature of synthesis ranged from 900C to 1100C. At room temperature the samples were found to be semiconducting, being n-type for $0 \leq x \leq 1.35$ and p-type for $1.5 \leq x \leq 3$. The following relations were measured for these samples: 1) the temperature vs the resistivity of the samples ($0 \leq x \leq 3$); the resistivity vs the Zn_3As_2 concentration at $T = 500\text{K}$; the dependence of the Hall coefficient on $1000/T$ for n-type samples and for p-type samples; the concentration of current carriers in samples vs the Zn_3As_2 concentration ($T = 100\text{K}$); the temperature dependence of the Hall mobility of electrons and holes in the samples; the dependence of the band gap in samples ($0 \leq x \leq 3$) on the Zn_3As_2 concentration; the dependence of the lattice constants in the samples on the Zn_3As_2 concentration. A proposed phase system for $\text{Cd}_{3-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ is presented. The transition from n- to p-type takes place at about 47 mole % Zn_3As_2 with a transition region of 2 - 3 mole % Zn_3As_2 , an abrupt change in the activation energy being noted in this transition region. The concentration of current carriers varied from $2.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (Cd_3As_2) to $6.2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ($\text{Cd}_{1.65}\text{Zn}_{1.35}\text{As}_2$) at $T = 100\text{K}$. The band gap (activation energy) increased linearly from

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0.14 eV (Cd_3As_2) to 0.26 eV (45 mole % Zn_3As_2). The results obtained show close correlation with the x-ray analysis of the system. It was concluded from the experimental data that the investigated solid solutions are of substitutional nature over the whole composition range. The authors thanked Prof. Dr. L. Sosnowski for discussions and to Doctor K. Pigon for his suggestions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Physics, Institute of Technology, Wroclaw

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64

DATE ACQ:

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

ZDANOWICZ, W.; LUKASZEWICZ, K.; TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.

Crystal structure of the semiconducting system $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2\text{-Zn}_3\text{As}_2$.

Bul chim PAN 12 no. 3:169-176 '64.

1. Institute of Structural Research, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Wroclaw. Presented by W.Trzebiatowski.

ZDANOWICZ, W.; TRUMPOWSKI, B.

Thermoelectric properties of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{As}_2$ -type solid solutions.
Acta physica Pol 26 no.6:1205-1210 '64.

1. Department of Physics of Wroclaw Technical University.
Submitted June 16, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041474

P/0045/64/025/005/0663/0673

AUTHOR: Zdanowicz, W. (Zhdanovich, Vitol'd)

TITLE: Magnetic reluctance of cadmium arsenide in a temperature range from 1.6 to 300K

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 25, no. 5, 1964, 663-673

TOPIC TAGS: Cd_3As_2 , Cd_3As_2 galvanomagnetic property, Cd_3As_2 thermoelectric property, Cd_3As_2 optical property, Cd_3As_2 reluctance, Cd_3As_2 Hall effect

ABSTRACT: The Hall effect and the magnetic reluctance of an n-type Cd_3As_2 crystalline sample with an electron concentration $n = 2.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ were investigated at temperatures of 1.6, 4.2, 78 and 300K and magnetic fields from about 1 to 26 koe. It was found that the classical theory of reluctance for strong magnetic fields is not applicable in the case of Cd_3As_2 . Even at $T = 1.6\text{K}$ and $H = 26 \text{ koe}$ ($\mu H = 13$), the reluctance $\Delta\rho/\rho_0$ does not show saturation as predicted by theory. The reluctance is proportional to H^2 only in weak magnetic

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fields ($\mu H < 1$). At $T = 78 K$, this proportionality is not conserved either for transverse or longitudinal reluctance, which differ very little. At $T = 4.2 K$, both transverse and longitudinal reluctances are proportional to H . In strong magnetic fields ($\mu H > 1$) in the whole range of investigated fields and temperatures, the dependence of reluctance on temperature and the magnetic field can be expressed by an empirical formula $\Delta\rho/\rho_0 = (A\mu_H H)^c$, where A is the constant coefficient of transverse or longitudinal reluctance, c is the exponent of H depending on temperature, and μ_H is the Hall mobility. The geometric effect, which influences the coefficient c , manifests itself mostly in weak magnetic fields ($\mu H < 1$). In very strong fields ($\mu H \gg 1$) the geometric effect is insignificant. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Wrockawska, Katedra Fizyki, Wroclaw
(Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute, Physics Faculty)

CONTINUED: 13D-C63

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041474

SUBMITTED: 23Dec63

ATD PRESS: 3060

ENCL: .00

SUB CODE: IC, EM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 009

Cord

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helium temperatures. Measurements were made of the dependence of the Hall coeffi-
cient on the magnetic field for the range 1,000 and 56,000 Oe at 300, 70

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5. formulas.

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ZDANOWICZ, W.

Distr: 4E2c

Purification of bismuth by zonal melting; and testing of its purity. Witold Zdanowicz (Politech. Wroclaw, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Wroclaw*. No. 25, Chem. No. 3, 25-35 (1958) (English summary).—Bi heated to 600° at 10⁻³ mm. Hg for 24 hrs. was purified by 24-fold zonal melting at 2 cm./hr. of a sample 27 cm. long and 4 cm. wide. Ratios of elec. resistances at 90°K. and 0°C. were 0.370 and 0.383 in the directions perpendicular and parallel to the ternary axis. Pb and Ag were practically removed from 80% of sample vol. after 3-fold melting. J. Stockl.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; ZDANOWICZ, W.

Some electrical properties of cadmium arsenide -- Cd_3As_2 . Bul chim
PAN 8 no.9:511-516 '60.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and
Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Wroclaw.
Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Electricity) (Cadmium) (Arsenides)

ZDANOWICZ, Witold

Thermoelectric properties of cadmium arsenide — Cd_3As_2 . Acta
physica Pol 20 no.8:647-655 '61.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Department of Physics, Institute of Technology, Wroclaw.

L 11101-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(o) AT/VD
 ACC NR: AP6027759 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/016/002/K129/K131
 61
 60 B

AUTHOR: Zdanowicz, W.; Wojakowski, A.

ORG: Institute of Structural Research, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Wroclaw

TITLE: Semiconducting properties of CdP₄

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 16, no. 2, 1966, K129-K131

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting material, thermoelectric power, resistivity,
Hall constant, CADMIUM COMPOUND, PHOSPHORUS, POLYCRYSTAL

ABSTRACT: The semiconducting properties of CdP₄ were investigated by means of electrical and optical measurements. CdP₄ was obtained by saturating CdP₂ or Cd₃P₂ with phosphorus vapors at a pressure of 6 to 10 atm. The synthesis was carried out in evacuated silica tubes containing CdP₂ or Cd₃P₂ at one end (the temperature of this zone was about 700C) while red phosphorus was placed in the other end (the temperature of this zone was about 500 to 540C). Thrice-distilled phosphorus and cadmium purified by zone melting were used. In this way CdP₄ was obtained in bulk polycrystalline form or as small, well-formed single crystals. The resistivity, Hall constant, and thermoelectric power for both poly- and monocrystalline CdP₄ specimens were measured

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ACC-NR: AP6027759

in the temperature range from 100 to 600K. CdP_4 was found to be a p-type semiconductor. Its resistivity for both poly- and monocrystalline specimens at 300K is of the order of 2 to 8 ohm-centimeter. The Hall constant for polycrystalline material at 300K is $R_H = 400 \text{ cm}^3/\text{C}$ ($p = 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$). The thermoelectric power α of polycrystalline CdP_4 is about $600 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ at 300K. The optical measurements were carried out at room temperature using large polycrystalline CdP_4 specimens 0.15 and 0.25 mm thick. The transmittance and reflectivity were measured from 0.5 to 3 μm . The maximum value of the absorption coefficient was 600 cm^{-1} , decreasing beyond the absorption edge to about 150 cm^{-1} . The width of the forbidden band $\Delta E_{\text{opt}} = 1.0 \text{ eV}$. The above value is in satisfactory agreement with those estimated from measurements of the resistivity and Hall constant. The authors express their sincere thanks for the help and interest of Professor W. Trzebiatowski, who supervised these investigations. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002
SOV REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5057

Card 2/2 hs

26315

P/045/61/020/008/001/004
B109/B202

26.2532
24.2700

AUTHOR: Zdanowicz, Witold

TITLE: Thermoelectrical properties of cadmium arsenide - Cd_3As_2

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, v. 20, no. 8, 1961, 647-655

TEXT: Measurements of the temperature dependence of the thermo-emf between Cd_3As_2 and Cu permit conclusions as to the position of the Fermi level, the degree of degeneracy of the electron gas, and the amount of the effective electron mass in Cd_3As_2 . Measurements of the thermo-emf and its temperature dependence $\alpha = f(T)$ at a mean temperature gradient from 10 to 12°C showed a continuous decrease of α from the value $\alpha = -60\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{K}$ at 300°K to $\alpha = -90\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{K}$ at 500°K from which it slightly rose again up to a value $\alpha = -85\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{K}$ at 700°K . Since in Cd_3As_2 the conditions developed by Tauc, J., Matyáš, (Czech. J. Phys., 5, 369 (1955)) and Samoilovich, A. Ch., Korenblit, L. L. (Uspekhi. fiz. Nauk, 57, 577 (1955)) are correct, the reduced Fermi level $\eta = \epsilon/kT$ can be calculated with known thermo-emf by

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means of

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{e} \left\{ \frac{2+r}{1+r} \cdot \frac{F_{r+1}(\eta)}{F_r(\eta)} - \eta \right\}$$

where

$$F_r(\eta) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^r}{1 + e^{x-\eta}} dx$$

(Fermi function). If η is plotted versus temperature, η decreases hyperbolically in the range of approximately 300°K ($\eta \approx 4.8$) to 500°K; at approximately 500°K it attains its minimum ($\eta = 2.8$) after which it increases again and attains the value 3.1 at approximately 700°K. η never becomes smaller than 2, hence, the electron gas is degenerate. The Fermi level $\epsilon = \eta kT$ lies in the conduction band and is only weakly temperature-dependent; in the temperature range 290 to 700°K ϵ varies between -0.12 eV and -0.17 eV as calculated from the bottom of the conduction band. The electron mobility is calculated by multiplying the known term $\mu_H = \frac{8}{3\pi} (R\sigma)$ with the correction factor f_1 following from the temperature dependence of η and taking account of the degeneracy of the electron gas (Fig. 4). The

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temperature course of the Hall mobility μ_H is shown in Fig. 4 with and without consideration of degeneracy. If, instead of R_H , T_H is plotted versus temperature, practically a straight line is obtained, which in turn indicates a degeneracy of the electron gas. Using

$$R_n = -\frac{3\pi}{8e} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot f_1(\eta)$$

(R_n Hall coefficient) the temperature dependence of the electron concentration n can be calculated (Fig. 6 with and without correction) which is connected with the effective electron mass by

$$n = \left(\frac{m_n^*}{m_0}\right)^{3/2} A \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{1/2}(\eta).$$

If the normalized effective electron mass m_n^*/m_0 resulting therefrom is plotted versus temperature, m_n^*/m_0 remains practically constant between 290°K and approximately 440°K after which it increases like $m_n^*/m_0 \approx T^{0.9}$. The degeneracy of the electron gas is caused by the high carrier concen-

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tration ($2.5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$), the low activation energy (0.14 eV) and the small effective electron mass. The data on the width of the forbidden band which strongly diverge as a result of the different methods of measurement used (0.6 eV when measuring the optical absorption constant, 0.14 eV when measuring the electric conductivity) can be explained qualitatively, since due to the similarity between Cd_3As_2 and InSb the energy band model given by Burstein E. (Phys. Rev., 93, 632 (1954)) for InSb also holds for Cd_3As_2 , i.e., for measurements of the optical absorption edge only the direct transitions of optical electrons from the valence band to lower levels lying on the Fermi level in the conduction band are obtained. The author thanks Professor W. Trzebiatowski for supervising the studies and Mr. Raukuszkiwicz and Kołodziejczak of the Institute of Physics PAN in Warsaw for valuable remarks. There are 7 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physical Chemistry Polish Academy of Sciences,
Department of Physics, Institute of Technology, Wrocław

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1961

Card 4/6

Zdanowicz Witold
POLAND/Solid State Physics - Processes of Crystallization and Crystal E-8
Morphology

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 6005

Author : *Zdanowicz Witold*
Inst : Not Given
Title : Purification of Substances by Zonal Melting

Orig Pub : Postepy fiz., 1957, 8, No 2, 147-164

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

ANISIMOWICZ, Zofia; PIELOWSKA, Elzbieta; SZAWLOWSKI, Kazimierz; ZDANOWICZ,
Zygmunt

Effect of somatotropin on the recovery of muscles in paresis and atrophy
in poliomyelitis. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. pol. 27 no.4:511-516 '62.

1. Z Sanatorium Rehabilitacyjnego dla dzieci po H.M. w Gdansku
Dyrektor: dr Z. Anisimowicz.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (SOMATOTROPIN)

ZDANOWICZ, Z.

It is possible to accomplish the supply plan with a surplus. p. 4.

ROLNIK SPOKDZIELCA. (Centrala Rolniczej Spolkzielni "Sampopomoc Chlopska")
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 8, no. 43, Oct. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

JANCZURA, Ewa; ZDANOWSKA, Barbara

Cell wall in *B. subtilis*. I. Isolation of cell walls and their fractionation. *Med.dosw.mikrob.* 13 no.4:345-355 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Bakteriologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie.

(BACILLUS SUBTILIS)

TABEAU, Jerzy; WOJCIKIEWICZ, Olga; HLADIJ, Jaroslaw; CZARNECKA-CHONKO,
Danta; ZDANOWSKA, Krystyna

Clinical significance of abnormally high T wave. I. Electro-
cardiographic aspects. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.35:1318-1321 31 Ag '64.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(kierownik: prof. dr Leon Tochowicz).

KALUZNIACKA, Anna; ZDANOWICZ, Hanna

Results of treatment of rheumatic children at the Rehabilitation Sanatorium in Krasnobrod. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.52:2001-2003 28 D'64.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (kierownik: doc. dr.med. A. Gabala).

SZYBINSKI, Zbigniew; CIBA, Tadeusz; PYZIK, Zbigniew; ZDANOWSKA, Krystyna

Hypertension and the indices of thyroid function in simple goiter
and in hyperthyroidism. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.20:710-712 17 My '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof.
dr. Leon Tochowiec) i z Wojewodzkiej Poradni Endokrynologicznej dla
Dorosłych w Krakowie (Kierownik: dr. med. Tadeusz Ciba).

ZDANOWSKI, A)

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 1. - Corrosion Pro-
tection Therefrom.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61326.

Author : Cyryl Niewiadomski, Antoni Zdanowski.

Inst : Institute of Mechanics.

Title : Aliting of Steel. 1. Properties of Alited Steel.

Orig Pub: Prace Inst. mech., 1957 (1958), 7, No 22, 11 - 19.

Abstract: The methods of preparation of low-carbon steel surface for aliting were studied. The optimum for aliting are found in the result of a study of the effects of the surface preparation, bath temperature, duration of aliting and addition (Si, Si-Zn and Si-Cu) contents in the melt on the plasticity of Al coatings. Bibliography with 29 titles.

Card 1/1

5

ZDANOWSKI Andrzej, mgr. inż.

New Polish standard for steel boiler pipes. Wiad hut 16 no.3:
92-95 Mr 1960.

HALAS, Andrzej; MORAW, Michal; SZRETER, Mirosław; ZDANOWSKI, Jerzy

Technology of the nodistron digital indicator tube. Przegl
elektroniki 3 no.6:336-338 Je '62.

1. Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa i Katedra Elektroniki,
Politechnika, Wrocław.

lit

ZDANOWSKI, Jerzy, mgr inż.

Digital tube, LC-1. Łączność Wrocław 5:146-147 '62.

1. Katedra Elektroniki, Politechnika, Wrocław.

P/053/62/000/006/008/009
1010/1210

AUTHORS:

Halas, Andrzej, Moraw, Michał, Szreter, Mirosław,
Zdanowski, Jerzy.

TITLE:

The technology of the Nodistron type digital
indicator tube

PERIODICAL:

Przegląd Elektroniki, no.6, 1962, 336-338

TEXT:

A prototype series of digital indicator tubes of
the "Nixie" type has been prepared in the Dept. of Electronics
of the Wrocław Polytechnic. The investigations showed that
constantan used as the material for the digits evaporates after
a long operation time of one digit and it deposits on the ceramic

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P/053/62/000/006/008/009
I010/I210

The technology of the...

spacers causing shorts. A 10-piece series is now being examined in the Dept. of Electronic Measurements of the Wrocław Polytechnic. The work was started in 1959. There is 1 figure. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki (Industrial
Institute of Electronics

Card 2/2

ZDANOWSKI, R.

Maintenance of active telecommunication installations. p. 213.

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa,
Poland, Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

ZDANSKA - Brinckenowa M.

POLAND / General Division, History, Classics, Personnel A-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 18845

Author : Zdanska-Brinckenowa M.

Inst : -

Title : Jerzy Damski (21. VII. 1919-22.X.1956)

Orig Pub: Wszechswiat, 1957, No 2, 53-54

Abstract: An obituary of the Polish anthropologist Damski, the author of a number of works on the ethnogenesis and ancient history of the peoples of Western Asia and Africa.

Card 1/1

ZDANSKA-BRINCKENOWA, M.

In connection with Rasza Szlep's article "Marginal Remarks on the Conference of Zoologists. " p. 401.
(KOSMOS BIOLOGIA. Vol. 6, no. 4, 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

Z D A N S K A Y A, G. G.

SOLOV'YEV, V.V.; ZDANSKAYA, G.G.

Holocene stratigraphy of the southern Maritime Territory and
Sakhalin; based on data of spore-pollen analysis. Inform.sbor.
VSEGEI no.52:49-59 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Maritime Territory—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Sakhalin—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Palynology)

ZDANSKIY, A.B.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.F.; EZROKHI, L.L.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I.
Prinimali uchastiye: SHITIKOVA, V.S.; BEL'DY, M.P.; ROMANOVA,
V.A.; PEL'SH, A.D., red.; KOTS, V.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn.
red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of salt
systems] Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannyykh po rastvori-
mosti solevykh sistem. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Vol.4. [Two-
component systems; elements of the IIInd group and their
compounds] Dvukhkomponentnye sistemy; elementy II gruppy i
ikh soedineniya. Sost. A.B.Zdanskii i dr. Pod red. A.D.Pel'sha,
1963. 2231-2878 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
galurgii. 2. Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta galurgii (for Shitikova,
Bel'dy, Romanova).

ZDAN!SKI, K.

Polish construction and road machines (conclusion). Stroi. 1
dor. mash. 9 no.12:31-34 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ZDANSKI, Franciszek, mgr., inz.

Some remarks on the economic effects of the grassland improvements made
in the Zarnowiec region of the Pilica River valley. Gosp wodna 21 no.12:
531-532 D '61.

ZDAN'SKI, K. (Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Polish construction and road machines (to be concluded). Strol.
i dor. mash. 9 no.11:7-11 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)